

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On after Jan 13, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily, except Sundays, as follows:
For Louisville..... 7:30 A. M. 3:15 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville..... 11:00 A. M. 6:40 P. M.
Leave Louisville..... 7:30 P. M.
Arrive at Frankfort..... 7:00 P. M. 9:15 A. M.

Stage Departures.

Harrodsburg and Danville (Daily)..... 8:30 A. M.
Shelbyville (Daily)..... 9:30 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.
Office at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at..... 39 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at..... 8:25 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes at..... 2:45 P. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at..... 6:45 P. M.
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes at..... 8:45 A. M.
Bridgeport and Old Village mail closes at..... 9:00 A. M.
Ficks of Hickory, Great Cross, and White Sulphur mail closes at..... 9:00 A. M.
Office open from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock.
JAMES G. HATCHETT, P. M.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

THE DEVIL'S OWN.

Sham Republicanism is as full of hypocrisy as a rotten egg is of field mice. It is the political Pecksniff. It professes great purity, while it is rotten, and encourages rottenness wherever it is supposed the party can be benefited thereby. It holds itself out as the guardian angel of the purity of the ballot-box; and its Congress enacts a law for the employment of the army and navy to prevent illegal voting. The same law also authorized the appointment by Federal Judges of Assistant United States Marshals to protect the polls from dishonest voters. The Federal Judge Woodruff in New York made numerous appointments under the law to preserve the purity of the ballot boxes. The following is a specimen of the kind of men he appointed. Their names are to be found in a resolution passed by the New York Legislature asking Congress to impeach the judge who appointed them.

William G. Irving, Supervisor Fourteenth District, Eighth Ward, has served a term in Sing-Sing State Prison for burglary.
Wm. P. Burke, Supervisor Twenty-first District, Eighth Ward, has served two years in the State Prison, also served a term in the Massachusetts State Prison for burglary.

Edward Weaver, Eighth Ward, has been but a short time out of State Prison.
John Lane, Supervisor Twenty-second District, Sixth Ward, has served a term in Sing-Sing, and was indicted for receiving stolen goods.

Sammel Rich, Supervisor Fourth District, Thirteenth Ward, served two years in State Prison for felonious assault.

James McCabe, Supervisor Fourth District, Eighth Ward, now (October, 1870) in the Tombs under indictment for highway robbery.
Theodore (alias Mike) Anthony, alias Snuffy, No. 24 Cherry street, was arrested by Detective Finn, of the Fourth Precinct, July 21, 1870, for larceny from the person; held to bail in \$2,000 by Justice Hogan, and indicted August 23, 1870.

Edward Stevin, jr., Supervisor Second District, Fourth Ward, indicted for cutting a boy named Kilkenny.

John Martin, Supervisor Fifth District, Twelfth Ward, arrested a few years ago under an indictment for arson.

S. F. Badenhop, Supervisor Fourteenth District, Tenth Ward, arrested a few years since for murder.

Patrick Heffernan, Supervisor Tenth District, Sixth Ward, arrested for attempted murder.

John Grimes, Supervisor Twelfth District, Fifth Ward, arrested (for stealing a gold watch) April, 1863.

Richard Enright, Supervisor Eighth District, First Ward, arrested for robbery in 1863.

Edward Foley, Supervisor Sixth District, Ninth Ward, arrested last year (that is to say, 1869) for stealing a watch.

John Dowling, Supervisor Nineteenth District, Ninth Ward, arrested August 20, 1869, for tip-lapping.

James Fitzsimmons, Supervisor Twentieth District, Ninth Ward, arrested August 1, 1868, for robbery.

Joseph Hartnett (or Hartnett), Supervisor Eleventh District, Eighteenth Ward, arrested June 3, 1869, as accessory to the murder of Richard Gerdes, a grocer, at the corner of First avenue and East Seventy-fourth street. Since sentenced for post-office robbery. [See Herald, March 1, 1871.]

James Moran, Supervisor Third District, Eighth Ward, arrested (on Sunday, October, 1871) for felonious assault.

John Tobin (or Tobey), Supervisor Ninth District, First Ward, arrested in early part of 1870 for grand larceny.

William Lewis, Supervisor Eighth District, Nineteenth Ward, arrested November 22, 1864, for stealing from Frederick Landmann, of Third avenue and East Seventy-second street, a gold watch and chain, and other articles of jewelry, valued at \$195; the property found in his possession; committed by Justice Conolly; afterward released to go and enlist in the army.

Hamphrey Ayres, Supervisor Eighteenth District, Ninth Ward, arrested six years ago for robbing the United States mail. Ayres resigned as Supervisor to act as the Radical Inspector of Election in the same district, and his brother was appointed in his stead.

L. H. Cagill, Supervisor Ninth District, Ninth Ward, tried for robbing United States mail.

That was the class of men sham Republicanism selected to guard the purity of elections! They are the men, however, to do the party work cut out by Moxa Morton, Simon Cameron, Forney & Co.

Prince Napoleon has given \$100,000 for a house at Lancaster Gate, London, for which, with judicious forethought, he contrived to save the choicest furniture, pictures, and objects of art that once glittered at Meudon and the Palais Royal. It sounds incredible, and yet it is nevertheless true that he alone of all the Imperial entourage had the sense to sniff the coming danger from afar, and while the sky was comparatively clear, to prepare for the impending storm. He is said to have sold his estate and chateau in Switzerland to Mr. Lucas, the London contractor, for \$350,000; and having tried all climes and zones, he seems to have made up his mind that about the safest place to settle in, as times go, is the north side of Hyde Park.

The entire alphabet is found in these four lines. Some of the children may like to learn them:

"God gives the grazing ox his meat,
He quickly hears the sheep's low cry;
But man, who tastes his finest wheat,
Should joy to lift his praises high."

THE VALUE OF BOOKS.—It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds; and these invaluable means of communication are in the reach of all. In the best books great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours. Books are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. They are the true levelers. They give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor we are; no matter how the prosperous of our own time will not enter our obscure dwellings; if the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under our roof; if Milton will cross our threshold to sing to us of Paradise, and Shakespeare to open to us the worlds of imagination and the working of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich us with his practical wisdom, we shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and we may become cultivated men and women, though excluded from what is called the best society.

SLANDER.—Many have fallen by the edge of the sword, but not so many as have fallen by the tongue. Well is he that is defended from it, and hath not passed through the venom thereof; nor been bound in her bonds; for the yoke thereof is a yoke of iron, and the bonds thereof are bands of brass; the death thereof is an evil death.

"Fellow-travellers," said a colored preacher, "I had been eatin' dried apples for a week, and den tuk to drinkin' for a week, I couldn't feel more swelled up dan I am dis minnit wid pride and vanity at seein' sich a full tendence here dis ebenin'."

"Ma, has Aunt Jane got bees in her mouth?"

"No, my son; why do you ask such a question?"

"Because I heard Mr. Briggs tell her that he would take the honey from her lips; and he was so long about it I wondered he didn't get stung."

SLY THOUGHTS.

"I saw him kiss your cheek!"

"'Tis true."

"O modesty!" "Twas strictly kept;

He thought me asleep; at least I knew
He thought I thought he thought I slept,"
Coventry Patmore.

"A very good way to prevent your hair falling out is to allow your wife to catch you kissing the servant girl."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS



N. HEFFNER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

At his New Store, on Main Street, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS JUST OPENED A HANDSOME

Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, such as

Coats, Cassimeres, and Vesting, as choice as

is to be found in the New York market, which he

will make up in the most approved style. His stock

has been purchased exclusively for cash, and he

flatters himself that his prices will satisfy those who

may give him a call. Don't forget the place.

dec8-17

NELSON HEFFNER.

S. V. PENCE,

ON THE FRANKFORT AND FIAT CREEK

TURNPIKE ROAD, four miles from Frankfort

has just completed his

New Saw Mill,

and takes this method of informing the community

at large that he is prepared to fill all orders. Parties

interested in this kind of business are invited to call

on him at his mill, or at his residence, where he will

be pleased to give them all the information in his

power. All done at the lowest price.

dec8-17

BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE.

[AM BREEDING AND HAVE FOR SALE

BERKSHIRE HOGS of all ages, the produce of

the best stock this country and Canada can afford.

All orders promptly attended to. For particulars

address

WILLIAM H. BARBEE,

Frankfort, Ky.

New Carriage Shop.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON REPAIRING

done in the neatest style upon short notice, and

on reasonable terms.

J. L. BOHANNAN,

South Frankfort corner of Shelby and Second

streets.

mar28-3m

KENTUCKY

HIGH SCHOOL,

FRANKFORT, KY.

E. M. MURCH, A. M., Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION

will begin on

Monday, February 6th, 1871.

—

TUITION.

For Boys, \$100 per Session of 10 mos.

For Girls, \$75 per Session of 10 mos.

Payable half yearly in advance.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN WALCUTT,

GRANT GREEN,

G. B. DEDLEY,

J. B. SAYRE,

W. J. CHINN,

R. H. TAYLOR, JR.

It is the intention of the Board of Managers, and

incorporators of this School, among whom are many

CRADDOCK & TRABUE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, the

Federal Court, and in the Circuit Court of the

county of Franklin.

G. W. CRADDOCK will continue his practice in

these counties in the Circuit which he has hereto-

fore been in the habit of attending, and will give

special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

They will give special attention to the preparation

and management of cases in BANKRUPTCY, in

which practice G. F. J. TRABUE has had much ex-

perience.

P. U. MAJOR.

W. L. JETT

MAJOR & JETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL

Courts in Kentucky, in the Court of Appeals,

Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other courts

held in the county of Franklin and city of Frank-

fort.

Office over John M. Helms' boot and shoe store,

on Main street.

P. U. MAJOR

WILL PRACTICE REGULARLY IN THE

Circuit courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and

Gallatin counties, and in the Circuit Court of Car-

roll county, in conjunction with W. M. Fisher, of

Carroll county, and also in Owen Circuit Court, in

conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owen county.

Jan4-17

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE IN COURT OF APPEALS

and Circuit and District Courts of the United

States for the State of Kentucky; in the Circuit

Courts of Anderson, Shelby, Henry, Franklin

Woodford, Owen, Scott, and Grant, and takes col-

lections for any part of Kentucky.

Office corner of Main and St. Clair streets

dec1-17

JNO. & J. W. RODMAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Henry, Old-

ham, Trimble, and Shelby, and in all the Courts

at Frankfort.

Jan1-17

L. HORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Frankfort, Ky.

PRACTICES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS,

Federal Courts, and the Circuit Courts of this

and adjoining counties, and takes collections for

any part of this State.

dec1-17

LEE & RODMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 6, Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

and State Courts held in the city of Louis-

ville, except Jefferson Circuit Court; in the Courts

of the counties of Bullitt, Spencer, Shelby, and Old

ham, and Court of Appeals at Frankfort. dec3-17

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. SURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS,

Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between

NEW GROCERY

L. W. GLORE,

HAVING bought out John W. Bartlett, has filled

up his stock, and now has a large and well-

selected assortment of

Family Groceries,

which he will sell at very low figures for cash.

In addition to his Grocery Stock, he will keep a

full supply of

Baker's Bread, Confectionaries, Nuts, Fruits,

&c. Also Fresh Meats, Fowls, and Vegetables of all

dec1-17

M. E. JETT.

New Hardware & Grocery Store

St. Clair Street, near the Bridge.

Has opened, and offers for sale, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES, NAILS,

And such articles as are usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

Also a full assortment

Family Groceries.

SUGAR

COFFEE

SPICES,

TEA, & C.

He keeps constantly on hand,

Flour of the Best Brands,

MEAL, BRAN, AND SHIP-STUFFS.

dec1-17

NEW FIRM!

A. L. McKEE having pur-

chased the interest of W.

H. GRAY, of the firm of

GRAY & WALCUTT,

The firm will be known as

Walcutt & McKee,

Who will conduct the busi-

ness at the old stand. We

invite an inspection of our

stock, and pledge ourselves

to sell at as

LOW RATES

As they can be bought any-

where in the city. We will

always keep on hand a choice

and well-selected Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Give us a call.

2 1/2

WALCUTT & McKEE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE OF 12

ROOMS, on Market and Wilkinson Streets,

and adjoining the residence a store-room 40 by 20,

and two stories high, with a two-story stable at-

tached. Enquire of

R. A. BRAUNER,

Frankfort.

jun28-17

GROCERY AND MEAT STORE.

When, in the course of

human events,

A good nice dinner be

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.

The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. Money may be sent by mail at our risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:
One square, first insertion..... 25
One square, each subsequent..... 20
Rates of advertising in Weekly:
One square, 10 lines nonpareil or less, 1 insertion..... \$1.50
For each subsequent insertion..... 1.00
For double column advertisements, or ad-
vertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent ad-
ditional.
Local notice 30 cents a line each insertion.
Liberal notice 25 cents can be made for large ad-
vertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

PRESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Warren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.

FOR AUDITOR,

D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.

FOR REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,

JAMES A. DAWSON,
Of Hart.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,

HARRY I. TODD.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

SOME EXPLANATIONS.

We observe that while the members of the press who attended the Convention generally verge on the fulsome in thanking the editor of the Yeoman for the provision made for their social entertainment, they bear with severity upon the accommodations for reporting the proceedings. We accept all the blame which should properly attach to us as the Secretary of the Central Committee, charged with the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the Convention. Our efforts otherwise to entertain the press, which have been acknowledged so gracefully by those who have spoken, will convince any editor or reporter that the inconveniences to which they were subjected, came from no want of consideration for the profession. It is due, both to us and to them, that we should say that nothing but the unprecedented large crowd and the confusion arising therefrom, prevented their being as well provided for in the Convention as elsewhere. It was at first, and until the day before the assembling of the Convention, proposed that it should meet in Major Hall, and we had provided the amplest accommodation for editors and reporters, secure from intrusion by the crowd. But, when it was found that even that building, though capable of seating eight hundred or one thousand persons, would be inadequate for the purpose, while many strenuously objected on account of an apprehension for its safety, should it become packed by the multitude, the Hall of the House of Representatives was decided on, and every arrangement of which it admitted made for the accommodation of reporters. The adjournment of the Convention to the open air was a change of programme for which no provision could be made in advance, and produced a confusion which we felt as keenly as any one, but which no one could remedy.

The real difficulty lies in our system and the manner of appointing delegates. To give a Convention the weight and dignity of a deliberative assembly the number should be limited by a fixed ratio, and only those properly accredited from each county admitted to seats in the body of the house. As a mass meeting, strict order is impossible; and since our functions as Committee of Arrangements ceased when we placed the hall in possession of the Convention, so in fairness should our responsibility.

The holding of a large Convention in a place like this is necessarily attended with disadvantages. To give accommodation to all who come, everybody has to throw open his house; and during the late Convention it was done by all without regard to party. The citizens of Frankfort nobly sustained their character for hospitality, as hundreds will cheerfully testify. The committees appointed to provide for the entertainment of strangers worked indefatigably, and if a single visitor was not taken care of, it was his own fault, as there is not a citizen who would not have given up his own bed rather than have it said that the stranger within our gates was unprovided for. And the vast number who came among us did not abuse our hospitality, since to their credit be it said we did not see a solitary case of intoxication, and, during the two days and nights in which the town was so crowded, there was not a single arrest or case of disorder.

The proclamation issued on yesterday by the President, which we print elsewhere, is merely a formal notice, by that now despotic officer, to the people of the Union, but especially to us of the South, that he intends most ruthlessly to exercise all the powers so unconstitutionally, so needlessly, and so wantonly accorded him, for party purposes, by the recently elected Ku-Klux law.

THE PLATFORM.

The Louisville Ledger speaks of the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention, whose labors have just been brought to so harmonious and satisfactory a conclusion, in terms that will be indorsed, we think by the entire Democracy, State and National. Here is what that journal says: "The resolutions speak of themselves, and embody the true Democratic doctrine. They are a withering rebuke to the slanderers who have charged the Kentucky Democracy with sympathy with lawlessness. The first note preliminary to the campaign of 1872 has been sounded, and it will not disturb the Democratic harmony in any section of the country. We present a platform that can be objectionable only to the Radicals, and we pledge ourselves to add our efforts to those of all persons who will make an honest effort to secure for the ticket an increased majority, over all victories of the past."

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

Some of our very impartial and veracious Radical neighbors, the Commonwealth and the Cincinnati Gazette for example, characterize our Democratic State Convention as a "mob." Well, all we have to say is, that we would like to have such a mob every time a Democratic Convention meets. A better behaved, a finer looking, a more really intelligent, gallant, chivalrous, and gentlemanly body of two thousand men we do not believe ever before met together for deliberative purposes on this old planet.

There might have been a little inexcusable turbulence manifested once or twice, as will sometimes happen, even in the best organized and best regulated conventions; but it is now known, and the reporters of the Commonwealth ought to have known, that the only disturbance or ill feeling in the convention was caused by the presence and interference of a person—a Radical, in fact—who had no right to be there.

No; it was universally remarked, during the session of the Convention, that, although Kentucky was noted in times past for assembling together on such occasions bodies of splendid looking men—men of lofty port, and to the royal manner born—yet that this Convention, for numbers and deportment, rather overtopped anything of the kind ever witnessed in the State before. The editors of the Louisville Ledger, who were present, have made up the following verdict in this connection—a verdict which we are sure will receive the unanimous approval of every fair-minded gentleman present, or who has any right to form or express an opinion:

"In conclusion, it may be said of this Convention that it is one of the most remarkable bodies ever assembled in this State. Physically and mentally it was as fine a body of men as the State affords, while in numbers and intellectual force it can only be compared to the Convention of January 8, 1856. It was characterized by a more than usual devotion on the part of delegates to the cause of the State, and there was not the shadow of a difference of opinion in any matter of belief or principle. The platform was adopted without question, and by a unanimous and simultaneous roar of 'Aye.' Everybody seemed imbued with a devotion to Democratic principles so zealous as to amount to a religion, and they were also inspired with a living faith that the day of deliverance from the bondage of Radical rule is near at hand. It was impossible to look at this mass of men without a thrill of exultation over such a display of the intelligence and manhood of old Kentucky. A finer looking body of gentlemen never met on the planet. It enabled every beholder to realize the feeling which animated John C. Breckinridge when he said to Congress, 'Sir, I represent a people who are the peers of Presidents.' The grand old planter statesman who presided with the power of a whole platoon of Agamemnon in his eye, has a port and presence surpassing the painter's noblest conception of a hero, and which, when once seen, can never be forgotten. But aside from the character and appearance of the men who composed this Convention, there was a spirit in all its proceedings that was full of inspiring augury. The delegates of Kentucky conventions felt that they were once more in the atmosphere of 1856, and that this Convention was the forerunner of a grand National uprising of the heart-hearted Democracy."

FIRST STEP TOWARD DESPOTISM—PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The President issued the following proclamation to-day:

A PROCLAMATION.
The act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved April 25th, A. D. 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my proclamation, calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto, enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited. The law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States, and shall be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. But inasmuch as the necessity thereof is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities lately the theater of insurrection and military control, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts, through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States, and to secure to all such citizens the equal protection of the laws.

Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed on the Executive by the act of Congress, to which public attention is now called, and reluctant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in cases of imperative necessity, I do nevertheless, deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exercise the power thus vested in me, whenever and wherever it shall be necessary to do so, for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws.

It is my earnest wish that peace and peaceful obedience to law may prevail throughout the land, and all traces of our late unhappy civil strife may be speedily removed. These ends can be easily secured by acquiescence in the result of the conflict now embodied in our Constitution, and by the due and proper enforcement of equal, just, and impartial laws of our country. The failure of local communities to furnish such means for the attainment of the results so earnestly desired, imposes upon the National Government the duty of putting forth all its energies for the promotion of its citizens, of every race and color, and for the restoration of peace and order throughout the entire country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the independence of the United States the 95th.

By the President, U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Nominations Completed and Platform Adopted.

The Democratic State Convention met, according to adjournment, Thursday morning, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The attendance was quite large, if not larger, than on the previous day, and the interest, instead of cooling, seemed to grow warmer and more outspoken, to the end. There was, indeed, a good deal of exuberance of feeling, and perhaps a little unjustifiable turbulence manifested at times; but all's well that ends well, and everything passed off harmoniously, and, we think, satisfactorily, to the entire Democracy, both of the State and the Union.

Gen. Desha, permanent Chairman, called the Convention to order at 9, precisely.

A motion was then made by Mr. Cox, of Carroll county, that, after the second ballot for each office, no new candidate should be put in nomination, and that the hindmost candidate be dropped on each succeeding ballot until a nomination was effected. Before this was put to the vote, however, Mr. Corbett, of Ballard, moved that there be a call of the roll of the Convention by counties, which was accordingly made, all the counties answering except Caldwell, Callaway, Carter, Casey, Crittenden, Edmonson, Graves, Hancock, Harlan, Henderson, Josh Bell, Lyon, Marshall, Martin, Menifee, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Simpson, Trigg, and Whitley. The motion of Mr. Cox was then adopted without dissent.

The Chairman of the Convention then announced the nominations for Lieutenant Governor and Governor. Accordingly, the following named gentlemen were placed in nomination by their respective friends: Hons. John G. Carlisle, Sam. L. Geiger, James L. Allen, Emory Whitaker, J. M. Alexander, J. Q. A. King, Henry W. Turner, S. I. M. Major, Geo. W. Silvertooth. Mr. Allen requested that his name be withdrawn, which was done. Mr. Whitaker, in Convention assembled, recommended that the next meeting of the National Democratic Convention be held in the city of Louisville. This resolution was unanimously adopted. The resolution in reference to the organization of the party in the State, previously referred to the Committee on Resolutions, was by that Committee submitted by the following:

Resolved, That the present State Central Committee be continued in office with all their powers and duties; and that they be charged with the duty of organizing the party throughout the State for the pending campaign, by the appointment of county committees, in the selection of whom local views and preferences shall be consulted.

This resolution was unanimously adopted. Having nothing further to report, the Committee on Resolutions asked to be discharged, which was agreed to.

Mr. Berry, of Henderson county, asked leave to introduce a resolution to hold the next Democratic State Convention at Louisville, but it was voted out of order.

Mr. Griffin, of Davies, then offered a resolution to the effect of holding the Convention to Gen. Leslie Desha for the able, impartial, and highly efficient and successful manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of this Convention, which was adopted by acclamation. Resolutions of thanks to the Secretaries, the citizens of Frankfort, and to the railroad and steamboat lines were also adopted unanimously.

Finally, on motion, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in all the Democratic papers of the State.

Upon motion, the Convention then adjourned sine die, at 2:15 P. M.

The Correspondent of the Courier-Journal writes as follows of his entertainment here during our State Convention:

GENEROUS HOSPITALITY.

Your correspondent cannot conclude his report without acknowledging thanks for himself and others to Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, of the Frankfort Yeoman. He kept "open house" and dispensed the most generous hospitality to his conferees of the press. His handsome entertaining and his pleasant manner made a pleasurable visit that otherwise had been one of exhaustive labor.

THE MATERIAL TO MAKE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the New York Herald thus alludes to some interesting traits in the character of the Chinese, whom a large party among us are so warmly in favor of importing to this country in order to cheapen labor. He says:

"The Chinaman will sell his children, his wife, his limbs, anything he has, even his life, for money enough. Some years ago, when one of our ships of the navy was going up the Nankin, a Chinaman had his ankle so badly fractured and crushed by some accident, that the surgeon had to amputate it to save his life. After the operation was over a collection was taken up on board for the benefit of the poor fellow, and about a hundred dollars was soon raised and paid over to him. As soon as this fact became generally known the surgeon was besieged by a host of 'Heavenly Chineses,' all willing and anxious to sell their feet, limbs, and all, for \$100 apiece, or even less. But the demand for that article being rather limited he declined to invest even at that low rate."

THE PORTRAIT OF A BAD MAN.—General Ben. Butler, who, with Cameron and Morton, run the administration, is becoming to be appreciated at his worth by the more respectable of the Republican journals. The Nation thus refers to him: "When we consider that there is probably not a man in the United States that would say he respected Butler, or had the slightest confidence in him, that his attempts at legislation have all displayed wickedness and folly in about equal proportions, and that he has probably done as much to debase the tone of public life at Washington as ten of the worst men who have ever made their appearance in Congress, the tender indulgence with which the press treats him is highly creditable, and very mischievous as well."

A more correct portrait of this bad man could not have been drawn; and coming from a high-toned, able journal, we hope the picture may serve to retire him from Congress.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN INFAMOUS EXACIMENT.—How infamous in a Republic should the party be held that confers upon its candidate for President the power to declare martial law over the whole or any part of the country at his own will and pleasure, he to be the sole judge of the time, occasion, and necessity. Grant has been put in possession of despotic powers, with the army and navy placed at his control to enforce his decrees; and all for the purpose of enabling him to re-elect himself. It is a crime against the principles of American liberty that should receive universal execration. A grosser insult could not have been offered to the people of the United States. A stronger proof that the spirit of 1776 no longer animates American citizens it would be impossible to present than the passage of the bill for the re-election of a President upon the basis of the powers of a despot, and the people resting in supineness, not calling the perpetrators of the outrage to summary punishment.—Cincinnati Enquirer

FIRST BALLOT FOR REGISTER.

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SECOND BALLOT FOR REGISTER.

Dawson..... 578
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Owsley..... 67

Dawson's majority..... 8

Col. James A. Dawson (present incumbent) was thereupon declared the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for Register of the Land Office. Col. Dawson, being present, was called out, and in brief, appropriate terms accepted the nomination.

The next business in order being the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Hon. Isaac Caldwell, Chairman of that committee, appeared upon the stand and read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

1. That wise statesmanship and true patriotism require universal and unqualified amnesty.
2. That the industries of the country demand the abolition of the present mode of raising the revenues, by which portions of the Republic are oppressed and robbed to enrich monopolies and certain sections, and the speedy adoption of a system by which the burdens of taxation will be equally and justly distributed, and the taxes actually paid may reach the treasury.

3. That the preservation of liberty is possible only through the States; and we protest against every act by which States are deprived of their just constitutional powers, and the necessary jurisdiction; and we are ready to join in all lawful and just measures to reverse the tyrannical acts of the party in power, whereby it is sought to strip the States of all rights, and concentrate all the powers of government in a great centralized despotism.

4. We indorse the address recently issued by the Democratic Committee of Congress, and in condemning all acts by which constitutional and despotic powers are conferred upon the President, by which, with the use of the army and navy, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the power to declare martial law, call out the militia, and invade the States without the request of their Executives or Legislatures, and other undefined means, he can destroy the freedom of elections, the independence of the judiciary, and the sovereignty of the States.

5. Kentucky is unalterably opposed to every form of lawlessness, whether committed under the cover of unconstitutional enactments or organized banis; and we pledge ourselves, as occasion may arise, to use every legal means to prevent the one, and to have enacted such laws as experience may demonstrate to be necessary to put down and punish the other, and to secure to every person ample protection of life, liberty, and property under laws enacted by our own Legislature, and administered by our own courts.

These resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. Mr. Caldwell then, by order of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, recommend that the next meeting of the National Democratic Convention be held in the city of Louisville.

This resolution was unanimously adopted. The resolution in reference to the organization of the party in the State, previously referred to the Committee on Resolutions, was by that Committee submitted by the following:

Resolved, That the present State Central Committee be continued in office with all their powers and duties; and that they be charged with the duty of organizing the party throughout the State for the pending campaign, by the appointment of county committees, in the selection of whom local views and preferences shall be consulted.

This resolution was unanimously adopted. Having nothing further to report, the Committee on Resolutions asked to be discharged, which was agreed to.

Mr. Berry, of Henderson county, asked leave to introduce a resolution to hold the next Democratic State Convention at Louisville, but it was voted out of order.

Mr. Griffin, of Davies, then offered a resolution to the effect of holding the Convention to Gen. Leslie Desha for the able, impartial, and highly efficient and successful manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of this Convention, which was adopted by acclamation. Resolutions of thanks to the Secretaries, the citizens of Frankfort, and to the railroad and steamboat lines were also adopted unanimously.

Finally, on motion, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in all the Democratic papers of the State.

Upon motion, the Convention then adjourned sine die, at 2:15 P. M.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL WRITES AS FOLLOWS OF HIS ENTERTAINMENT HERE DURING OUR STATE CONVENTION:

GENEROUS HOSPITALITY.

Your correspondent cannot conclude his report without acknowledging thanks for himself and others to Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, of the Frankfort Yeoman. He kept "open house" and dispensed the most generous hospitality to his conferees of the press. His handsome entertaining and his pleasant manner made a pleasurable visit that otherwise had been one of exhaustive labor.

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DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

(Reported Expressly for the Kentucky Yeoman by Daniel James, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.)

FRANKFORT, May 4, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Greer vs. Fleming, Kenton: affirmed.
ORDERS.
Stirman vs. Hahn, Jefferson: motion to set aside order of continuance overruled.
City of Louisville vs. Cook et al., Louisville: affirmed.

Same vs. Obst, Louisville Chancery; Same vs. McKewey, Louisville Chancery; original record books filed by agreement, and cause argued by James P. H. Esq., and James Harrison, Esq., for appellants and Judge Barnett for appellees and submitted.

FRANKFORT, May 5, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Stewart vs. Stewart, Lawrence: affirmed.
Low, et al., vs. Lowe, et al., Pendleton: affirmed.
ORDERS.

McCall vs. Hitecock, Lewis: continued until next term.
Sencer et al. vs. Broock, Boyd: rule against appellant to file record by first day of next term.
Laird vs. Wilder & Co., Louisville Chancery: continued until next term by agreement of parties.
Heim et al. vs. Short et al., Harlan: position for rehearing filed.

Shelby County Court vs. Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company, Shelby: by consent of parties to be set for hearing on 4th day of summer term.
Taylor & Speed vs. Monahan, Jefferson: argued by Hon. Isaac Caldwell for appellee and Jas. W. Thompson, Esq., for appellant and submitted.

Surety—Novation or Material Change of the Contract.

Ruble vs. Norman. From Spencer, Peters, Judge.

Morton, with Ruble as his surety, executed a note to Norman, and afterwards Norman purchased sixty hogs from Morton, to be delivered December 10th thereafter, for which the market price was to be paid, and the note to be delivered to Morton in part payment for the hogs. Ruble was instrumental in procuring the sale in order to secure the payment of the note and relieve himself as surety. But Norman and Morton afterwards changed the time and place of delivery of the hogs, and when they were delivered Norman permitted Morton to sell them and withhold about two thirds of the price, crediting the residue on the note, all of which was done without the knowledge or consent of Ruble. The court below adjudged that Ruble was not released as surety, Morton being insolvent.

Held—A surety is discharged not only by the payment of the debt or the release of the principal, but by any material change in the relations between the principal and the party to whom he owes the debt, and the surety cannot be held bound by showing that the change was not injurious to him. (9 Wheaton, 680; 2 Parsons on Contracts, 18.)

A fortiori it would seem that, if property of more than sufficient to pay the debt, be delivered to the creditor in discharge thereof, and he afterwards permitted the principal debtor to sell the property and retain the price, the surety will be discharged, for he thereby contracts a new debt with the principal debtor to which the surety is no party, and he cannot hold him bound for the former debt, because it has been satisfied.
Judgment reversed.

Assumpsit for Use and Occupation can only be Maintained where Relation of Landlord and Tenant Existed.

Hall & May vs. Jacobs & Co. From Jefferson. Hardin, Judge.

Appellants moored rafts of logs in the Ohio river at the shore owned by appellees without their permission, and this suit was brought to recover \$100 upon an implied promise on the part of appellants to pay for use and occupation. The court below adjudged \$50 to the plaintiff.

Held—The right of a riparian owner of the bank of a navigable river to recover in an appropriate action damages sustained by trespass committed on his land, though done in connection with the navigation of the river or for any unauthorized obstruction or occupation of the shore, especially if not necessitated by the exigencies or perils of navigation, has been fully recognized by this court. (17 B. Mon., 249.)

But assumpsit cannot be maintained for use and occupation, unless the relation of landlord and tenant has existed between the parties; and not then, except upon an express or implied promise of payment. (12 B. Mon., 504; Taylor's Landlord and Ten., § 63; Rich. and L. v. Tynghie Co. ex. Rogers.) The law will sometimes imply both the relation of landlord and tenant and a contract to payment; but generally, no such implication can arise, if there was no tenancy in contemplation between the parties. The evidence does not warrant the presumption of an agreement or expectation on the part of appellants that they should pay for the privilege or convenience of mooring their rafts at the river bank in appellees' possession. Judgment reversed.

Admissions of Agent, as against his Surety, after Revocation of his Agency.

Pollard vs. Lou Cin. and Lex. R. R. Co. From Shelby. Hardin, Judge.

This was an action against Pollard, surety for Kye on a bond to secure his faithful performance of duties as local agent for the appellee, and the payment of all sums of money received by him as such. On the trial a letter from Kye, written after his agency was revoked and which he admitted that a large balance was due from him to the company, was admitted as evidence against Pollard against his consent.

Held—The declaration was inadmissible to bind the surety, because it was made after the alleged default had occurred and the dismissal of the principal, and especially so, as it had not been made in the course of any official duty which he might still perform by reason of his former employment. (Greenleaf on Ev., 187; 7 B. Mon., 447; 8 B. Mon., 279.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM KEWMAN, deceased, will present them to me, or properly proven, for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted to estate will come forward and settle, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

ma6-2w
L. TOBIN,
Administrator.

FOR SALE.

F. A. BOYLE, CORNER BROADWAY AND Madison Streets, will sell at private sale all of his HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

If not sold before the 15th of May, it will be sold at public sale.

PICNIC.

FOR THE

Benefit of the Catholic Church

AT FRANKFORT.

LOST.—On the first day of the convention, May 3d, at the Capital Hotel, a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them with D. C. Barrett, at Yeoman office.

Not feeling able after the fatigues of the Convention to write fully of the ticket which we place at the head of our columns to-day, we clipped the Ledger's sketches of the candidates, which we give elsewhere. There are some mistakes in the biographical items, especially of Col. Smith, who is a native of Scott, and was not in the Mexican war; but concurring in the spirit of the article, we give it in lieu of any thing of our own, reserving remarks upon the candidates and the platform for other occasions.

Hon. Edward Myall, of Bourbon, declines to become a candidate for re-election to the Legislature, and retires gracefully to private life with the well merited thanks of his constituents for his faithful devotion to duty. We also observe that a call is made upon our friend McChesney, of the Citizen, to become a candidate. It would be a compliment, such as is rarely awarded to a member of the press, to represent such a county as Bourbon in the Legislature, and we know of few who would wear it more gracefully.

THE WEATHER.—A most remarkable change has taken place in the temperature recently. Day before yesterday, after several refreshing showers during the preceding forty-eight hours, all amounting to a fine and full "season" for the farmers, the gardeners, and the agriculturalists generally, the weather turned off cool, and from cool it yesterday became almost if not quite really cold. At the time of writing this—Friday, 4 P. M.—the thermometer stands at 54, with a still downward tendency. Yesterday, it was cloudy and threatening to rain nearly the whole day.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from our friend, Dr. James M. Rodman, Superintendent of the Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, who has been on a visit to this city during the sitting of the Convention. He informs us that there is a warm contest for the Senatorial nomination in that district between Mr. McKenzie and Col. Syrett, and is to be decided to-day by a primary election.

The Princes of the Orleans family, who are the most liberal and enlightened of all the French breeds of "royal bloods," have just been peremptorily ordered to quit France by the Versailles Government. This is another evidence that the Napoleonic interest is gaining ground.

THE RIVER.—There has been a rise of some five feet in the Kentucky river, at this point, during the past week. It is now falling, and up to 6 o'clock last evening had receded about ten inches. Several iron boats from the furnaces above, and a number of rafts came down during the week.

As we expected, our friend Craddock, of the True Kentuckian, comes back at us for our comments on his announcement of a "car-load of bridal parties," and wishes to know whether we "agree with another fault-finding benedict, who keeps standing at the head of his matrimonial columns."

"Misfortunes never come singly," And so, like birds of a feather, The marriages and the deaths Are always printed together.

We answer, emphatically, No! On the contrary, we recommend matrimony as an institution deserving to be patronized by all, even our veteran, though well-preserved, bachelor friend.

Mrs. Fair, the murderess of Mr. Crittenden, will not be sentenced for two or three weeks yet. Meanwhile, she is denied the society of both her little daughter and her mother in her cell, in consequence of her threats of self-destruction, and the fear that she will murder her child.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.—The London Times says the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act is both unjust and violent, and will prove a misfortune to the country.

THE CROPS.—The farmers of this immediate vicinity nearly all finished planting corn this week. Those who have not, we presume will do so to-day or early next week. The wheat crop, as far as we have seen and heard, is doing well.

The First District did our young friend Warren, of the Hickman Courier, the honor to select him as its member of the Committee upon Resolutions, and in doing so, did itself equal honor. The only objection we had to the arrangement was that it kept him so closely confined during the Convention as to give us little opportunity of enjoying his society.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.—The official report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention will be made out in a day or two by the Secretaries. So soon as that report is ready and signed by the Secretaries it will be published in the columns of the Yeoman for the benefit of our readers and for convenience of future reference.

The National Medical Association, which met in San Francisco on the 4th, elected as its President Dr. David W. Yandell, of Louisville.

Gen. D. C. Buell, of this State, was at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Wednesday the 3d inst.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson is to deliver an address at the Mechanics' Fair, Nashville, May 27th.

It's a FACT.—G. C. Richardson and Bro.'s flavoring extracts are the best.

Rowland's pictures are much admired for their easy, graceful positions, and beautiful lights and shades.

HON. JAS. B. BECK.—Among the many distinguished Kentuckians visiting our city during the State Convention, we were pleased to meet our immediate Representative in Congress, Hon. James B. Beck. No constituency in the Union has reason to be, or is, prouder of its Representative than the people of this district, and of all Kentucky, are of Mr. Beck. The South, too, has in him a champion, whose activity and efficiency were never surpassed.

Our young friend, John W. Bohannon, of this city, has been appointed agent for the tobacco factory of Birch Musselman, of Louisville, long celebrated for his popular brands. A judicious selection, if they wanted a sober, active, and intelligent agent.

"Good morning, Fannie, why are you in such a hurry?" Fannie—"Oh, I am going to have some Rembrandt photographs taken. Mr. Rowland makes such good ones."

Our pleasure-seeking young friends will not fail to remember that there will be a picnic for the benefit of the Catholic Church, at Walcutt's Woods, on Thursday, May 11th. We desire to acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary invitation, of which we shall be sure to avail ourselves, as a similar one given last year was pronounced the most agreeable event of the season. Timmins' Lexington band will be in attendance, and the managers pledge themselves to have every arrangement necessary for the comfort of visitors. A special train will take visitors from Frankfort, while the Lexington train will bring persons to the ground at half-fare.

It is now understood that the frost of last week did not kill all the fruit, by any means. If there is no further visitation of that kind, those orchards that occupy the higher grounds of this vicinity will bear a considerable amount of fruit.

BEAUTIFUL.—The Rembrandt photographs taken by Rowland.

J. R. Golladay's forty-seventh monthly drawing will take place at Weisiger Hall, Louisville, May 22d. Capital prize, a house and lot in Louisville, \$6,000 dollars; second prize, a span of horses, harness and carriage, \$1,200 dollars; third prize, a set of diamonds, \$1,200 dollars; fourth prize, a piano, \$500; fifth prize, a watch, \$200; sixth prize, a reaper and mower, \$100, with five hundred and forty-four other prizes, consisting of gold, diamonds, gold and silver watches, furniture, carpets, sewing machines, silk dresses, fine paintings, standard books, musical instruments, &c.

Tickets, one dollar each, or six for five dollars, for sale by J. W. Russell, agent, at J. N. Crutcher's hat store, Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 5th, 1871.
To the Captain of the First Nine of the Valley B. B. C.:

I, as Captain of the first nine of the Powell B. B. C., do hereby challenge you to play a friendly match game of base ball, the day and time to be appointed by you; the game to be decided against the club not on the grounds at the hour designated, providing the weather permits us playing.

I am, yours respectfully,
WILL BRYAN,
Captain P. B. B. C.
THOS. ANDREY, Secretary P. B. B. C.

All persons wishing to appear to advantage in a head-dress, at once comfortable and elegant, should lose no time in visiting the well-known hat emporium of Crutcher, on Main street, where the stock is unlimited.

We regret to learn from the Paducah papers that Hon. Oscar Turner was thrown from a buggy last week and broke one of his legs.

One of the most handsomely printed and every way tastefully gotten up weekly quarto journals that come to this office, is that sterling Democratic paper, the Louisville Jeffersonian Democrat.

The attention of all persons having claims against, or indebted to, the estate of Wm. Newman, deceased, is called to advertisement of L. Tobin, administrator.

If you want old pictures copied and enlarged to any size, either plain or finished in oil, Indian ink, or water colors, take them to Rowland, opposite Capital Hotel.

Use G. C. Richardson and Bro.'s perfectly pure flavoring extracts.

The New York World announces that Gen. J. C. Breckinridge declined to serve as a delegate to our State Convention.

Tintypes or ferrotypes seem to be all the rage. Rowland makes them to perfection.

Excellent photographs of the Rev. J. Rand are for sale by Rowland. Call and get one.

SOMETHING WORTHY OF ERROR.—The New York Evening Post (Rep.) says: "The San Domingo scheme, with the unconstitutional measures by which it has been promoted, the Ku-Klux legislation, and the neglect of revenue reform, and of civil service reform, are political errors and national misfortunes." But what of the people who tamely submit to the repeated violations of the Constitution and the usurpations of power on the part of the sham Republican leaders? What is revenue reform, tariff reform, civil service reform, in the face of the conferring upon the President despotic powers to re-elect himself? When power is conferred upon the President to overthrow civil liberty, all depending upon his own will and pleasure, is it perille to talk about such side issues as that of tariff, revenue reform, and civil service reform.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HONOR AND HONESTY.—The difference there is between honor and honesty seems to be chiefly in the motive. The honest man does that, from duty which the man of honor does for the sake of character.

APPEARANCES.—It is the infirmity of little minds to be taken with every appearance, and dazzled with everything that sparkles; but great minds have but little admiration, because few things appear new to them.

CONSCIENCE.—A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body; it preserves a constant ease and serenity within us, and more than counterbalances all the calamities and afflictions which can possibly befall us.

IF FROM THE LOUISVILLE LEDGER.

THE NOMINEES.

A better ticket than that selected by the State Convention could not have been made. The gentlemen nominated for the various offices will receive the unanimous and enthusiastic support of the Democracy of Kentucky.

Preston H. Leslie, who heads the ticket as the nominee for Governor, is an old-line Whig and was the favorite of his party in Barren and Monroe counties near a score of years ago. When his party lines were so sharply defined and equally divided in that section, his contests for the Legislature, when he was opposed by Major Barlow and others, the Democratic candidates, are yet much talked of, on account of the earnestness and ability with which they were conducted. He is a lawyer by profession, and up to the time of his assuming the duties of the Executive office his practice was extensive and lucrative.

His strict integrity and unalterable adherence to principle are acknowledged by all who know him. He is not a brilliant man, as a public speaker, but he is logical and earnest. Plain, honest words of reason, uttered by such a man as Leslie, have more weight with the people than the finest rhetorical figures of the orator. He is a generally a practical man—a man of good common sense and sound judgment. In his hands the State Government will be justly and economically administered.

John G. Carlisle, of Kenton, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is regarded as one of the profoundest lawyers in the State; and he is a forcible and eloquent speaker at the bar, in the Senate, or on the stump. He has occupied the responsible position of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the State Senate for four years past. His long service in the Senate, covering a term of eight years, has made him so perfectly familiar with the usages of that body that no man in the State could have been selected to preside over it who would discharge the duty with more ability or dignity.

D. Howard Smith, the nominee for Auditor, is one of the most popular men in the State. He is a native of Owen county. From there he moved to Scott, and at one time represented that county in the House of Representatives. He was an old-line Whig, as parties were formerly divided, and at the time of his election to the Legislature in Scott, overcame a decided Democratic majority. Notwithstanding Col. Smith's "big politics," he was a member of the company of Col. Manlius V. Thompson's regiment in the Mexican war. He was distinguished for his gallant and meritorious conduct as an officer and a soldier.

During the late war he commanded the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry in General John H. Morgan's brigade. His men almost idolized him. He was one of the most gallant and daring of the officers of that command, but with all the rugged qualities of the soldier which he possessed, his heart was under the kind of a woman's. He was captured by the rest of Morgan's command in Ohio on the 20th of July, 1863. He remained a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy from that time until the 22d of March, 1865, when he was exchanged. He spent a brief period of his captivity in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus. From there he was removed to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, where he remained until he was exchanged. In prison he did much to animate and cheer the drooping spirits of his comrades, and he himself, like a true soldier, never despaired of the success of the cause which he had espoused until it was hoped against hope to hope longer. When he surrendered he did so in good faith, and since that time no man in the Union has been more earnest or sincere in indicating obedience to law than he.

Col. Smith's personal popularity is not confined to his own party. Personally, there is no more popular man in the State with Republicans than he is. An incident in connection with his securing the passage of a bill by Congress relieving him of his political disabilities deserve mention, as showing how easy a thing it would be to effect a reconciliation between the North and South, if the people of each nation could only understand the real feelings of those of the other. A number of years ago, when Speaker Blaine was quite a young man, he came from Maine to Kentucky to get a situation as a school teacher, and was finally engaged to teach in Col. Smith's neighborhood. The two became acquainted, and were warm personal friends. Being returned to Maine, he commenced the practice of law, and afterwards entered into politics. As a politician his success has become a part of the history of the country.

Smith remained in Kentucky, and they met no more or had any intercourse until, in the winter of 1869, Col. Smith went to Washington to urge the passage of a bill to relieve him of his political disabilities. He hesitated about approaching Blaine on the subject, but he met him, and to his great delight, he found that Mr. Blaine, the Republican Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, was the same Blaine that he was as the country school teacher in Kentucky. Mr. Blaine set to work earnestly to secure the passage of the bill, and it is probably due to his efforts that Col. Smith is to-day eligible to the office of Auditor of Kentucky.

James William Tate, the nominee for Treasurer, is a well-known gentleman of fine social qualities, and first-class business capacity. He is a native of Franklin county, where he has continually resided since his birth. He was Assistant Secretary of State during the administrations, respectively, of Governors Powell, Magoffin, and Robinson. In 1865 he was elected by the House of Representatives its Assistant Clerk, which office he discharged with great satisfaction to the body electing him. In 1867 he was elected State Treasurer, and he has discharged the duties of the office so faithfully, and made himself so popular with the people, that it seems to be a conceded point that nobody is to aspire to that position as long as Dick Tate, as he is popularly called, wants it.

John H. Henderson, the present incumbent of the Attorney General's office, is nominated for re-election to that position. Colonel Rodman canvassed the State in 1867, in company with Governor Stevenson, who was then a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Helm ticket. His powerful speeches made in that canvass will be remembered by the people in every section of the State. He is probably the most entertaining stump speaker on the entire ticket.

Col. Rodman is a native of Henry county, from where he removed to Oldham, which latter county he represented in the Legislature in what is known as the "Long Session," being the session upon which devolved the duty of putting in operation the new Constitution of the State. He afterwards moved to Franklin county, and also represented it in the Legislature. He is eminently fitted for the office for which he is nominated.

Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a native of Paris, Bourbon county. Though comparatively a young man, the rare power and eloquence of his pulpit efforts as a Methodist minister, have already extended his reputation throughout the State. The only son of Howard Henderson, a man of singular culture and rising fame as a teacher, he was deprived of his father in his infancy by a fatal accident. Inheriting his father's inclination for literary pursuits, he is now as well fitted by his tastes and acquisitions for the care of our great educational interests as any man in the State. He will bring to his post the zeal of a warm, Kentucky heart, guided by varied learning and a practical knowledge of educational work. He will be a wise guardian and eloquent advocate of the common school system; an organizer and normal teacher of the highest order.

James A. Dawson, the nominee for Register of the Land Office, is a working Democrat. As a member of the Democratic State Central Convention, and as a newspaper editor, he has shown his services were required since the war, he has done as much as any man in the State to gain the ascendancy for the Democratic party of Kentucky which it now has. He is the present incumbent of the office, and the faithful manner in which he has discharged its duties in the past is a guarantee for the future.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MORGAN COUNTY TO APPOINT DELEGATES TO CONVENTION TO NOMINATE SENATOR IN 34TH DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Morgan county, held at the court-house in West Liberty, on 24th day of April, 1871, pursuant to a call of the County Committee, to appoint delegates to a Senatorial Convention (34th District) to be held at Hazle Green, Wm. county, 3d June, 1871, Hon. W. W. Cox was called to the Chair, and W. T. Havens elected Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed John T. Hazelrigg, Jas. B. Fugett, David N. Cottle, and J. W. Lykins a Committee on Resolutions, who reported the following, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved by the Democracy of Morgan county, in Convention assembled, That the proceedings of our former convention, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Frankfort 3d May, 1871, be so modified as to leave our delegates unimpaired for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

2. That the course of our Representative, Hon. J. W. Kendall, meets our unqualified approbation, and we hereby tender him our thanks for his devotion to our interest.

3. That we present to the Democracy of the 34th Senatorial District the name of our fellow-citizen, John R. Cooper as a gentleman in every way suitable to bear our standard in the approaching Senatorial contest, and our delegates are instructed to cast the vote of Morgan for him in convention, and use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

All the districts being represented, on motion, the following delegates were appointed, to-wit:

District No. 1—J. W. Kendall, J. T. Hazelrigg, A. Davis, and William Myheir.

District No. 2—J. W. Lykins, G. D. Castle, and J. D. Taulbee.

District No. 3—H. Greear, I. Ingram, and Isaiah Salyer.

District No. 4—A. B. Nickell, C. Kash, and J. M. Pieratt.

District No. 5—R. F. Williams, R. Carter, and J. Will Perry.

District No. 6—T. J. Perry, Jas. Cottle, and Josiah Cook.

District No. 7—Jas. Williams, Moses Conley, and Wm. D. Fannin.

District No. 8—I. Perkins, W. A. Lacy, and J. G. Nickell.

On motion of J. T. Hazelrigg, the Kentucky Yeoman, Mt. Sterling Sentinel, Owensville Inquirer, and Big Sandy Herald are requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

W. W. COX, Chairman.

W. T. HAVENS, Secretary.

Call for G. C. Richardson and Bro.'s flavoring extracts. None better.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Passed at the adjourned session of the Legislature of 1869-'70,

Are now published, and can be had at the office of the Kentucky Yeoman. Sent by mail, postage paid, upon the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE!! PERMANENT!!!

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

At Par, and Accrued Interest the

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand acres of land, each mile of Road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal in semi-annual payments, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will, at all times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM (or 1.10), in exchange for the Company's notes at their low, 5, cash price.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will show the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Also living in localities remote from Banks may send in notes, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at once, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE ACCEPTED an agency for the sale of the Bonds, and unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes as an investment of the most profitable and safe nature, with absolute security. This affords a fine opportunity for such as are holders Government 6 per cent. bonds, to exchange them for these, as they are every way as good a security, and yielding one third more income. The Government will probably soon call in the 6 per cent. bonds, and the present premium will thus become absorbed.

Further information will be given by calling upon us.

GRANT GREEN, Cashier Farmers' Bank, EDMOND H. TAYLOR, Cashier Branch Bank of Kentucky, JOHN WATSON, Cashier Deposit Bank.

H. M. PAYNE, (Galt House, Louisville), General Agent for N. P. Loan.

april 30—ov—Tue 3m

Reed Organ Companion.

A NEW COLLECTION OF POPULAR INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC,

MISCELLANEOUS.

1871. 1871.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

And will be in receipt of everything new every few days until the middle of June. For

Variety, Style, and Cheapness,

It has not been surpassed in the last six years, embracing everything

NEW AND DESIRABLE,

WHICH I CAN OFFER AT

Greatly Reduced Prices!

3,000 yards Dress Goods, adapted to the present season.

2,000 yards black and colored Grenadines, in quality and style better than they have been for years.

50 pieces black Alpaccas, of a very celebrated make, which I have sold with great credit.

200 dozen Cotton and Lisle Hosiery.

100 dozen Jouvins' and Alexander's Kid Gloves, in all colors.

50 pieces Nottingham Lace Goods, beautiful patterns, and very cheap.

FRENCH WORK

IN EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.

WITH THE LARGEST LOT OF

FRENCH & HAMBURG

EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS

Ever offered in a RETAIL HOUSE, all of which will be offered to the

Trade at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

J. M. ELLIOTT, LEXINGTON, KY.

Ladies' ready-made Walking Suits of every style and material.

april 22—fr

FOR SALE.

A Comfortable House and Lot

ON THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Washington street, the lot fronts 30 feet on Washington street, and 200 feet on Broadway, extending to Long Lane. Also,

A GOOD BUILDING LOT,

fronting 36 feet on Broadway, and 100 feet on Long Lane, back corner lots. For terms apply to

jan 13—3m L. A. THOMAS.

PRICES OF THE

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.

HAVING VASTLY INCREASED THEIR FACILITIES for Manufacture, the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY

are now enabled to offer their well-known Organs which are the

ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

among Instruments of the class, at prices of inferior work. They print their lowest prices, which are, therefore, alike to all, invariable. The following are illustrations:

Four-Organ Organs, \$50
Five-Organ Organs, with Tremulant, 60
Carved and Ornamented, 100
The Same, Double Reed with Five Slopes, 125
Forty Other Styles, up to, 1,000

All in solid Black Walnut. All the Organs made by this Company are thoroughly first-class in every respect. They will not make the so-called cheap Organs at any price. The comparative superiority of their instruments is now greater than ever before, as every competent judge who will carefully examine and compare must perceive.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES,

with Wood Cuts from Photographs of the different styles, full information and lowest prices; also, Testimonial Circular will be sent free to any address.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

Warehouses, 596 Broadway, New York.

april 1—m

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

GEO. SALENDER

HAS OPENED A FAMILY GROCERY ON THE corner of High and Broadway streets, where he will keep constantly on hand the best quality of Family Groceries, Liquors, Queensware, Nuts, Cakes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery. Fresh Bread constantly on hand.

april 5—3m

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, PADUCAH, April 14, 1871.

The legal notice of the annual meeting of stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors of the Bank and Branches not being given in time, notice is hereby given that, according to the charter and by-laws of said Bank, the annual meeting of its stockholders will be held at the Directors' room of said Bank, in Paducah, on

The Twelfth Day of June next, being the second Monday of the month, for the purpose of electing Directors for principal Bank and Branches the ensuing year.

JAS. L. DALLAM, Cashier.

JAS. D. FLYNN. N. J. LEONARD

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSTABLE IN FRANKFORT DISTRICT.

We are authorized to announce Wm. B. Holeman as a candidate for the office of constable in the Frankfort district, at the May election. ap25—1e

We are authorized to announce Wm. T. Bacon as a candidate for re-election to the office of constable of the Frankfort district, subject to a Democratic convention, at the May election. ap25—1e.

MAGISTRATE IN FRANKFORT DISTRICT.

We are authorized to announce George W. Gwin as a candidate for re-election as Magistrate in this district, at the ensuing May election. april—1e

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$400 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that ELIJAH HALSEY and JOHN SINGLETON, charged with the crime of arson in Livingston county (house burning), and are now fugitives from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE,

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

A Not Uncommon Mistake.

It is related of Goldsmith—inimitable, comical, blundering Goldsmith—that he was once invited to call on the Duke of Northumberland, he was shown into an antechamber, where an elegantly dressed gentleman made his appearance, whom he took to be his lordship, he accordingly proceeded to address to him all the fine things he had carefully got ready, when, to his chagrin, he discovered that the magnificent gentleman was only a live-grievous servant. Goldsmith is not the only who has been taken by appearances. Probably, when he got to the real Duke, he found a very simply dressed gentleman, without any of the airs of his elegant menial. With most of us it takes several experiences, perhaps, of disappointment and mortification, to find out that all is not gold that glitters.

To Farmers.—Many of the diseases among farm-animals are caused by their manner of living. It is a notorious fact that farmers, gardeners, and those who have the largest facilities for raising vegetables, use much less than those who do not and cannot raise them. If asked why they do not eat more of the peas, beans, etc., which they raise, their reply is, that they do not care for them. Generally they raise but one or two measures of their chief diet, beef, cheese, milk, butter and meat. Now, in order to keep the blood healthy, the system requires plenty of fresh vegetables, and the question should be, not what we like to gratify an appetite vitiated by tobacco, rum, and a false dietetic education, but what does the system demand to maintain health and cure disease? Lettuce, beans, spinach, asparagus, peas, radishes, cucumbers, green corn, etc., are what are needed, and every farmer who wishes to live and not expend half he makes in doctor's bills, should have at least one acre in a vegetable garden, and two or three large hot-beds, that early plants and fresh salads may be had for spring use. Peas, corn, etc., can be raised all summer by sowing successive crops.

Boots and shoes, if taken care of properly, will usually last two or three times longer than they usually do, and at the same time feel the feet far more satisfactory, and keep them dry and more comfortable in wet and cold weather. The upper leather should be kept soft and pliable, while the soles need to be hard, tough, and impervious to water. The first thing to be done with any pair of new shoes for farm use, is to set each one on a platter or an old dinner-plate, and pour on boiling lard, oil, sufficient to fill the vessel to the upper edge of the soles. Allow the leather to absorb as much oil as it will for eight hours. Lard oil should not be applied to the upper leather, as it will soon become dry, rendering the leather hard and tough. But if the soles are saturated with this oil, it will exclude the dampness, and change the pebbles so that the sole will never get loose from the upper leather. If the shoes be sewed, the lard oil will preserve the thread from rotting. Now wet the upper leather thoroughly when the boots or shoes are to be put on the feet, so that those parts which are tight may render a trifle, and thus adapt the form to the shape of the foot, far more satisfactorily than when the upper leather is not wet. Keep them on the feet until the leather is nearly dry. Then give the upper leather a thorough greasing with equal parts of lard and tallow, or with tallow and neat-foot oil. If shoes be treated in this manner, and a row of round-headed shoe nails be driven around the edge of the soles, they will wear like copper, and always set easy to the feet. Boots and shoes should be treated as suggested, and worn a little several months before they are to be put to daily service. This is the true way to save your shoe money.

Health and Home.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.—Editors Country Gentlemen:—I notice K., in your journal of February 23d, wishes to know how to keep sweet potatoes. We have them perfectly sound and good all the year round, and though our way may not succeed in a colder climate, I will give it:

Dig just before heavy frosts, and having plenty of perfectly dry dirt, and making a layer of it on the top of the ground, in a pen, house or out of doors, lay the potatoes on it (to be very certain of not rotting, let no two touch), and another layer of dirt, and then one of potatoes, etc. An oblong cone shape is best. Layers of dirt to be one or two inches thick. After disposing of all your potatoes in this way, cover them with the same dry dirt, then with dry straw, fodder, or something of the kind, and protect it from the rains by boards, etc. In getting them out for use, use care, and take out enough for several days at once, and I think you will succeed. I suppose the straw covering will need to be thicker in your country. Of course you can regulate that to suit. The principal point is in having the dirt dry, and keeping it so. A trench around the pile with an outlet is first rate.

THOS. R. LOGAN.

SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—Take pure, dry white lead, pure oxide of zinc, glycerine, of each half an ounce, fresh lard (free from rancidity) one and a half ounces. Mix the white lead, oxide of zinc and glycerine to a uniform, smooth paste, then add the lard, a little at a time, till a uniform, smooth ointment is formed. Wash the parts with castile soap and water, and dry with a cloth, then apply the ointment two or three times daily with the fingers. Wash once in two or three days, and dry well before dressing again.

The horse should stand on a plank floor kept clean and dry; and if used, all dust, sand and dirt should be washed off so that the affected parts may remain clean. If these directions are strictly carried out, it will seldom, if ever, fail to cure the worst cases within a reasonable time.

It would be better to have the ointment prepared by an apothecary, and in warm weather substitute simple cerate for the lard.

WILD ASHES FOR STRAWBERRIES.—There is no better fertilizer for strawberries than ashes. We remember that one of the best crops we ever had was raised when the only manure used was wood ashes. All soils will not alike be benefited by such an application, but it is always safe to use ashes in connection with other manures. If ashes only are used there are fewer weeds, as no seed can be introduced by the manure.—Maine Farmer.

NOURISHING SOUP FOR INVALIDS.—Boil two pounds of lean veal or beef, with a quarter of a pound of peeled barley, in a quart of water very slowly, until it becomes the consistency of good cream; flavor it with a little fresh celery or celery seed and salt. Strain it when done through a fine hair sieve, and serve. This soup will only keep until the next day, therefore not more than the quantity required must be made.

THE QUINCE.—An Ohioan, who has three fourths of an acre of quince orchard—from which last year he sold 300 bushels of first-class fruit—spades the ground in the spring and scatters a peck of coal ashes around each tree, also a quart of salt, and another quart when the quinces are half grown.

GAPS IN CHICKENS.—Feed cracked corn to my chickens, until they can swallow the corn without being cracked, when I give them the latter. I have never lost a chicken from gaps. Two neighbors—one living on each side of me—feed their chickens with meal and lost one half of their young.

AMATEUR.

CURE FOR BURNS OR SCALDS.—Mix three ounces of olive oil and four ounces of lime water together, and apply the mixture to the part burned or scalded five or six times a day with a soft feather. Lard oil will answer almost as good a purpose if olive oil is not at hand.

We should all feel a proper sorrow for the vendors of hair invigorators, for their business is one of dyer necessity.

SNOW PUDDING.—Half a box of Cox's Sparkling Gelatine is dissolved in a pint of water, one quarter part of it cold; let the gelatine soak for five minutes, and pour the rest of the water on boiling hot. Add to this the juice of two lemons and two teaspoons of crushed sugar. When nearly cool strain through a flannel jelly bag. Whisk to a strong froth the whites of three eggs, mix thoroughly with the jelly. Set it in a cool place to stiffen. If poured into a blanc-mange mould, it looks prettier. Sauce.—Boil one pint of milk. Flavor with the grated peel of two lemons and thick cream with the yolks of the three eggs used in the jelly; sweeten to taste. This makes a very attractive dish, and is quite healthful, as the gelatine is very nourishing.

WAFFLES.—Make a paste of the flour and milk, beat the sugar, eggs, and wine together, flavor to taste. Warm your waffle-irons, then grease them, fill them nearly full, close them, and place them over a fire. Turn the waffles so as to bake the waffles on both sides; when done take out, butter, and sift sugar over them; eat hot.

RAISED DOUGHNUTS.—Sift the flour, add a little salt, beat the milk and fat together, prepare the yeast cake as directed in recipe, or use yeast. Make a stiff dough; when risen, work in the spice, and cut out in any shape, and fry.

LEMON TERNIVERS.—Mix the flour, sugar, and the grated rind of the lemon with a little milk to the consistency of batter; then add the eggs well beaten, and the butter melted. Fry brown.

WRINKLED SILK.—It may be rendered nearly as beautiful as when new by sponging the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue; then iron on the wrong side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. L. Moore & Son,
MAIN STREET.

RECEIVING A VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

(PURCHASED IN THE EAST).

Newest styles, in great variety, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES A. CLARK, HENRY W. CLARK

JAMES A. CLARK & SON,

TAILORS,

791 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH, NEW YORK.



Helms' Old Stand!

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS CAPS, &C.,

—AT—

HELM'S OLD STAND,

Main Street.

Desirous of reducing the

Stock, all articles will be sold

at greatly reduced prices:

CALF BOOTS, cost \$3 50, for—\$2 50

SHOES, cost \$3, for—1 50

SHOES, cost \$2 50, for—1 00

SHOES, cost \$2, for—75

SHOES, cost \$1 25, for—25

HATS, cost \$3, for—1 00

HATS, cost \$2, for—50

CAPS, cost \$1 00, for—50

All the above Goods will be on

sale, with a great variety of other

articles too tedious to mention,

and at prices to suit customers.

Call and purchase soon, or you

will be too late for bargains.

Remember the place, "HELM'S

OLD STAND," Main Street,

Frankfort, Ky.

JNO. T. GRAY,

Agent.

dec10-tf

NEW BACON!

WALKER STEPHENS!

DESIRES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF

the citizens of Frankfort to the fact that he has

an excellent supply of

GOOD BACON

of his own curing, and which he can recommend as a

superior article. Those wishing good Bacon can find

it at his store, on St. Clair street, under Com-

monwealth office. jan14-tf

O. F. C.

Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,

For Use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL

known and appreciated in this community) especially

commend it for the above uses.

—and—

E. H. TAYLOR JR.

—and—

E. H. TAYLOR JR.

—and—

E. H. TAYLOR JR.

MEDICAL.

In Medicine Purity is the first Consideration

DR. W. H. HALL

MANSION BLOCK.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK

and Cincinnati a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &C.,

which, for purity and price, he defies competition.

Also Ladies and Gentlemen's

TOILET ARTICLES, COMBS, RUBBER

AND BUFFALO HAIR BRUSHES,

TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL

BRUSHES, INFANT BRUSHES,

SHAVING BRUSHES, and

TOOTH BRUSHES.

French Extracts for the Handkerchief,

TOILET SOAPS, FORT MONKEYS

POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,

PURE OLD WHISKY, WINES, and BRANDY

For Medicinal and Family use.

Physician's Prescriptions Com-

pounded with care. may3-tf

\$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding

from, or Ulcerated Piles, that

Dr. Birge's Pile Remedy fail

to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles

and nothing else, and has cured cases of over twenty

years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1 00

Laharra, 142 Franklin street, Ba.imore, sep22-lyr

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this ex-

cellent medicine enjoys

is derived from its cures

of many of the truly

marvellous cases of Scrofulous

disease, where the system

seemed saturated with

corruption, have been

purged and cured by it.

Persons afflicted with the

various forms of Scrofulous

disease, and those who are

afflicted with the various

forms of Scrofulous disease,

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those who are afflicted

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$900 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN

to me that WILLIAM HOPKINS, WILLIAM

MARTIN, and ALFRED NICHOLS are indicted in

the Jefferson Circuit Court for murder of James Stills, and

are now fugitives from justice, going at large;

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby

offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars

for the apprehension of said Adams, and his delivery

to the Jailor of Bath county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto

set my hand and caused the seal of the

Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at

Frankfort, this 30th day of March, A. D.

1871, and in the 79th year of the Com-

monwealth.

By the Governor:

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

By W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Win. Hopkins—5 feet 10 inches high; weighs 150

pounds; light hair and blue eyes; 21 years old.

Win. Martin—6 feet high; weighs 175 pounds; dark

hair and eyes. Years of age, 25.

Alfred Nichols—6 feet high; weighs about 160

pounds; black hair and eyes; 25 years old.

may21-3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN

to me that JOSEPH ADAMS killed a man

named Heath, in Bath county, on the 28th Feb-

ruary, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice,

going at large;

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby

offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for